

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1972

Established 1887

FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 72-80 (22-28).
Partly sunny. Wind
from west. 10-15 mph.
HANNES: Rough, BREEZE:
S-151. NEW YORK: Fair.
Yesterday's temp. 68-88
SUNSHINE - PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	12 B.F.	Luxembourg	12 L.P.
Denmark	2 D.K.	Morocco	12 M.
France	10 F.	Norway	2 N.K.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	4 P.
Greece	10 G.	Spain	18 S.
Great Britain	8 P.	Sweden	12 S.K.
India	10 I.	Switzerland	12 S.W.
Iran	10 I.	Turkey	12 T.
Italy	10 I.	U.S. Military	60-80
Israel	10 I.	Yugoslavia	6 Y.



President Idi Amin of Uganda addressing the Makerere University in Kampala Saturday. Mr. Amin said he was too busy to see U.S. ambassador, Geoffrey Rippon, before Rippon said that he would be unable to wait.

Asians

Envoy Rippon Quits a After Snub by Amin

Kampala, Aug. 13 (UPI)—U.S. ambassador Geoffrey Rippon today said he was leaving Uganda after a "snub" by President Idi Amin. Rippon said he was "too busy" to see the president, who had ordered him to wait. Rippon said he was "disappointed" and "frustrated" by the treatment.

GIs

erman

Hours

West Germany, Aug. 13 (AP)—About 100 German soldiers, some armed with rifles, were seen in the streets of Stuttgart today. They were part of a military exercise. The soldiers were seen in the streets of Stuttgart today. They were part of a military exercise.

in Crash

Airliner

Aug. 13 (AP)—A Boeing 747 airliner crashed today in the Indian Ocean. The plane was on a flight from London to New York. The crash occurred about 100 miles off the coast of India. The cause of the crash is still under investigation.

Rockefeller Reports on Emigration to Israel

on Said to Get Soviet Accord on Jews

Aug. 13 (UPI)—A report today that President Richard Nixon had agreed to a Soviet proposal for a Jewish emigration agreement. The report said that the agreement would allow for the emigration of up to 100,000 Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel. The agreement is still being negotiated.

Italy Weighs Hijack Law

Rome, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Italian government is considering a new law to deal with hijacking. The law would allow for the execution of hijackers. The law is still being debated in the Italian parliament.

Mrs. Binh Discounts Pullout

Political Settlement Main Viet Cong Aim

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief Viet Cong negotiator, today said that the main aim of the Viet Cong was a political settlement. She said that the Viet Cong was not interested in a military victory.

In an interview today, Mrs. Binh said that the Viet Cong was not interested in a military victory. She said that the Viet Cong was not interested in a military victory.

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Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh

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B-52s Carry Out 'Heaviest Raids' Over N. Vietnam

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—B-52 bombers carried out Friday and Saturday what a spokesman described as "probably the heaviest raids ever" over North Vietnam.

An Air Force announcement said the bombers had flown 13 missions over the North, all against supply points within a 63-mile radius of the southern city of Dong Hoi.

A mission consists of between one and three aircraft—the exact number is rarely disclosed. A B-52 can carry up to 30 tons of bombs, although they rarely carry such loads when flying long distances.

The strikes, in common with most of those in recent weeks, were evidently intended to hamper Communist efforts to resupply their forces in the northern part of South Vietnam.

Lighter U.S. tactical aircraft were also active over North Vietnam, reportedly flying 20 missions, mostly in the southern part of the country. One of the strikes was said to have cut a fuel pipeline seven miles west of Dong Hoi.

It is an old line which we hit repeatedly, a U.S. source said. "We destroyed all the permanent pumping stations along it long ago, but the Communists keep installing portable pumps, which we destroy when we spot them."

The four-inch pipeline is used to transport fuel from the coastal city of Vinh to the border of South Vietnam, 150 miles south.

The frequency of U.S. raids on the pipeline suggests that the North Vietnamese are not experiencing major difficulties keeping it open.

Other targets said to have been destroyed or damaged by the raids included six bridges, 17 boats, warehouses and trucks.

Ammunition Depots Hit
SAIGON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Viet Cong troops blew up ammunition dumps and bridges near South Vietnam's two largest cities today.

Saboteurs slipped into the U.S. base at Long Binh and a smaller base in the Saigon area and set two ammunition dumps afire, blew up a highway culvert about 20 miles northwest of Saigon and mined a bridge on the outskirts of Danang, collapsing a span of it.

Provincial and district capitals and military camps were shelled at various points throughout the country.

At Long Binh, U.S. troops have been reduced from 30,000 to a little more than 5,000 in the past three years, and 65 mountain tribesmen have been hired as sentries. The Saigon command said the Viet Cong had penetrated the base ammunition dump, 12 miles northeast of Saigon.

Lt. Col. Le Trung Kien, chief spokesman for the Saigon command, said he did not know how much ammunition had been stocked in the dump. No casualties were reported.

Fire Under Control
A second, smaller ammunition dump near Long Binh, 20 miles east of Saigon, also went up in flames but the fire was brought under control within two hours.

Elsewhere, South Vietnamese militiamen uncovered a big munitions cache just across the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Spassky Is Ill; Match Put Off
REYKJAVIK, Aug. 13.—The 14th game of the international chess championship was postponed to Tuesday after champion Boris Spassky, for the second time during the match, reported ill. Story on Page 4.

\$1 Million Delta Air Lines Ransom

Algiers Reportedly to Return Cash

ALGIER, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Algiers today said it had received \$1 million in ransom paid in an Aug. 1 hijacking despite Black Panther party requests for it, informed sources said today.

Police lifted their guard this morning on the exiled Panthers' villa, sealed off after a raid Thursday.

But authorities found positive evidence that leader Eldridge Cleaver wrote letters deemed

"offensive" to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, the sources said.

In an open letter to Mr. Boumedienne, Cleaver called for the record ransom to be handed over to the "international section" of the Black Panthers for revolutionary purposes.

The government remained silent on the fate of the five Delta air pirates, from Detroit, who were not held with Cleaver and other Panthers at the hilltop villa.

There was no indication what, if any, action would be taken against Cleaver, or if he had regained freedom to move about the capital as the other party members today did.

In an Aug. 3 open letter to "Comrade Boumedienne," Cleaver said that "to carry out our struggle for the liberation of our people, we must have money, with no ifs or buts."

"Without the money to finance and organize the struggle, there will be no freedom," he wrote. "Those who deprive us of this finance are depriving us of our freedom."

In \$50 a \$100 Bills
Government officials currently hold the million dollars, in \$50 and \$100 bills, "under seal," after setting it on the hijackers' arrival.

The hijackers—5 black Americans accompanied by three children—commandeered the Delta DC-8 over Florida.

The government returned a \$500,000 ransom to Western Air Lines 25 days after two young American air pirates diverted a Western Boeing airliner here June 2.

The preliminary investigation into the Panthers, which began when police swooped on their headquarters Thursday, is now closed, sources said.

Vance, Harriman Back Shriver Attack on Nixon

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—W. Averell Harriman and Cyrus R. Vance supported yesterday the assertion of Sargent Shriver, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, that President Nixon, at the outset of his administration, "blew" an opportunity for a negotiated peace in Vietnam.

Mr. Harriman was in charge of preliminary discussions on negotiations with the North Vietnamese in Paris in the spring of 1968, following President Johnson's decision not to seek re-election and his suspension of the bombing of North Vietnam.

Mr. Vance was Mr. Harriman's deputy at the time, and later was his successor as the head of the U.S. delegation. After Mr. Nixon's inauguration, Mr. Vance remained in the post for about a month as Mr. Nixon's request to install the Nixon cabinet was installed and operating.

In a joint statement released here yesterday, Mr. Harriman and Mr. Vance said:



Averell Harriman

"We support completely Sargent Shriver's view that President Nixon lost an opportunity for a negotiated settlement in Vietnam when he took office. At that time North Vietnam

had signaled its willingness to reduce the level of violence by withdrawing almost 90 percent of its troops—22 of 25 regiments—from the northern two provinces of South Vietnam, which had been the area of fierce fighting. The United States was then in a far better bargaining position, since it had over 500,000 men in South Vietnam.

"The new administration should have set a negotiated peace as its first goal. Instead it took as its first task the forging of a closer bond with President (Nguyen Van) Thieu (of South Vietnam). This meant nullifying the opportunity for a negotiated solution, since compromise would inevitably eliminate Thieu's power."

Mr. Shriver appeared on a television interview program today and said that he was as convinced in 1969 as he is now that Mr. Nixon missed a "very golden opportunity" that year to win peace in Vietnam, United Press International reported.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers had called Mr. Shriver's



Cyrus R. Vance

assertion "bunk" and "political fantasy." Reacting to Mr. Rogers's news conference Friday, Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential candidate, said: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Airmen Adamant in Denying They Deliberately Attack Dikes

By Joseph B. Treaster
ABOARD U.S.S. SARATOGA IN THE GULF OF TONKIN, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The pilots aboard this aircraft carrier swear that they have never tried to bomb the dikes of North Vietnam and they say they are hurt and irritated that so many Americans at home do not seem to believe them.

The pilots are troubled, too, they say, that some Americans apparently think they are deliberately bombing other civilian targets like schools and hospitals and residential areas.

"The thing that hurts us," said Comdr. Richard Berdane, the stocky, curly-haired leader of the pilots on this ship, "is that we make every effort to avoid the dikes. We do not, absolutely not, go after dikes."

U.S. Says B-52s Carry Out 'Heaviest Raids' Over North

(Continued from Page 1)
border in Cambodia, about 85 miles west of Saigon, near the town of Kompong Trabek. The Saigon command said the cache had included 500 mortar rounds, 600 grenades and 35 cases of small arms ammunition.

Sweden to Increase Aid to North Vietnam
STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13 (AP).—The Swedish government has decided to increase its humanitarian aid to North Vietnam "in view of the new destruction caused to the civilian population" there, the foreign department announced yesterday.

They insist that the President has promised the dikes as targets and that they have themselves increased the risk to themselves to comply with his orders. An insight into the minds of the pilots came from one senior air officer who said: "Probably the best reason for not hitting the dikes is the fact that the President of the United States has advertised to the whole world that we were not hitting the dikes, and we don't want to make a liar out of him."



CAMOUFLAGE—Young Cambodian soldier covering his head with foliage while patrolling along Highway One.

Mrs. Binh Says Saigon Rule Is Now Main Issue at Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
tion in the conference room for being tough, strong-minded and wooden. In the upstairs sitting room of her delegation's villa at suburban Verrières-le-Buisson, where she was interviewed, she spoke quietly and expressively.

Only one, when the question of American prisoners was raised, did she speak of the sufferings on her side. She said: "We think it's not at all logical to talk of American prisoners while the war is going on, while many Vietnamese are dying and being wounded by bombs from American planes and American munitions."

Shriver Gets Support on Nixon Attack

(Continued from Page 1)
dential nominee, said yesterday in a statement that did not mention Mr. Rogers by name: "For a great many years, Republican and Democratic Presidents have alike kept their chief international advisers out of campaigns. I wholeheartedly agree with that tradition and believe Mr. Nixon's break with it is not good for the country."

According to Sen. McGovern, Mr. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird are being used as "fright mongers" while Henry A. Kissinger, the presidential adviser, is being used to make campaign contributions. Meanwhile, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who is also President Nixon's former campaign manager, accused Ramsey Clark of "outrageous conduct" and demanded that Sen. McGovern repudiate him.

Northern Ireland Is Swept By Wave of Assassinations

(Continued from Page 1)
ed the continuing sectarian strife. The government was taking no chances on another outbreak of violence this year. Authorities banned the Protestants from their normal march route in the old city but allowed them to parade instead in the predominantly Protestant Waterside district across the Foyle River.

Heavy army reinforcements arrived during Friday night to see that the Protestants stayed on this route. The troops circled the city with barricades and roadblocks to restrict all but essential traffic. Police estimated more than 3,000 Protestants marched behind colorful banners and fluted and accordion bands. They reported no incidents.

Rumor Has Surgery

ROME, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Former Premier Mariano Rumor, 87, underwent an emergency operation yesterday for removal of his appendix. Doctors said today he was in "excellent" condition.

In Aide's Talk, Party Journal Chinese Officially Tie Russia To Anti-Mao Plot by Lin Piao

HONG KONG, Aug. 13 (NYT).—China is building up a case alleging Soviet involvement in a plot by the late defense minister, Lin Piao, to assassinate Chairman Mao Tse-tung that could place a new strain on relations between Peking and Moscow.

According to official statements released by the Chinese for foreign consumption, Mr. Lin died in a plane crash while trying to flee to the Soviet Union after he had attempted a coup d'état. The plane crashed in Mongolia last September, the statements said.

Links between Mr. Lin's plotting and the Soviet Union have now been provided in a statement made by a Chinese official to two Japanese members of parliament in an article printed in the current issue of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist party.

The Chinese official, Liao Cheng-chih, chairman of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association, told the Japanese that Mr. Lin had been in close communication with the former Soviet defense minister, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, who died in 1967.

The Hung Chi article, translated abroad by Hsinhua, the Chinese press agency, said that there was an "international background" to Mr. Lin's "anti-party conspiracies," which were "neither isolated nor fortuitous."

But he said that the process of technological advance and democratization was producing a new form of world society and that the old system of power blocs, "however effective in the past, obviously cannot be acceptable in the long run, to the people of the world."

The Hung Chi article was a major ideological discussion of Mr. Lin's "attempts to usurp party leadership and seize power" without mentioning him by name. It referred to him obliquely as one of a number of "windmills like Liu Shao-chi," the former head of state who was purged during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s.

The article set out to answer the question: "Why does a major struggle occur every few years?" It replied that every step forward and every victory angered the "bourgeoisie and its agents within the party" and was therefore bound to encounter fierce resistance from them.

The article hinted that Mr. Lin might be accused of earlier conspiracies as well as his more recent "double-dealing tricks" against Chairman Mao. It said that "some chiefs of the revisionist line" in one struggle, who managed to survive, were actually "ring-leaders or the backbone of the revisionist line in the previous escape from the dragon's last time."

It is the law of development of class struggle, the article continued, that in the period of socialism, "monsters of all descriptions come out into the open only after another to create disturbance."

200 Feared Lost As Bangladesh Riverboat Sinks

DACCA, Aug. 13 (AP).—The wreck of the Bangladesh river ferry Jonaki was located today near where it sank Friday night with a feared loss of 200 lives.

Waldheim's Talks in F Go On; Tanaka Bid For

PEKING, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim continued his talks with Chinese leaders here today as China smoothed the way for normalizing relations with Japan by formally inviting the new Japanese premier, Kakuei Tanaka, to visit Peking.

Togliatti's Nephew Arrested on Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Police Friday arrested Vittorio Togliatti, 38-year-old nephew of Palmiro Togliatti, who led the Italian Communist party between 1944 and 1964.

Airline Tickets Inspected at N.Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP).—Hundreds of Europe-bound passengers had their tickets inspected by federal agents in the first reported crackdown on illegal discounts on air fares.

3 Hurt as JAT Plane Hits N.Y. Fence, Burns

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—The wing of a Yugoslav jetliner hit a fence and burst into flame today after the pilot was forced to make an emergency landing when a window blew out. Three persons were slightly injured and all 31 persons on board were evacuated by the emergency club.

Quake in Macedonia

SALONIKA, Greece, Aug. 13 (UPI).—An earthquake early today damaged 35 buildings in the area of Elikis in central Macedonia. The tremor was felt throughout northern Greece.

Nixon G Thrive i

PEKING, Aug. 13 (NYT).—Matilda and Nixon's monk oven which Nixon's are well and the Both arrived with a case of Milton with a rash.

Waldheim Emphasizes Of UN in Preserving P

By Robert Alden
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 13 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim warned today that the idea of maintaining peace through a concert of great powers "would seem to belong to the 19th rather than the 20th century."

In the introduction to his formal report to the 27th session of the General Assembly, which will convene next month, Mr. Waldheim called the debate "a historical development of the highest importance."

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The Pro.

Jim Beam

INFLATION AHEAD

Proceed with caution

The rate of inflation in the United States in the 1970's will be nearly twice the rate of the 1960's. This will affect your profits. But you can do something about it. For sound judgment on the U.S. economy, you can consult a private information service that U.S. businessmen have been using—profitably—for nearly fifty years.

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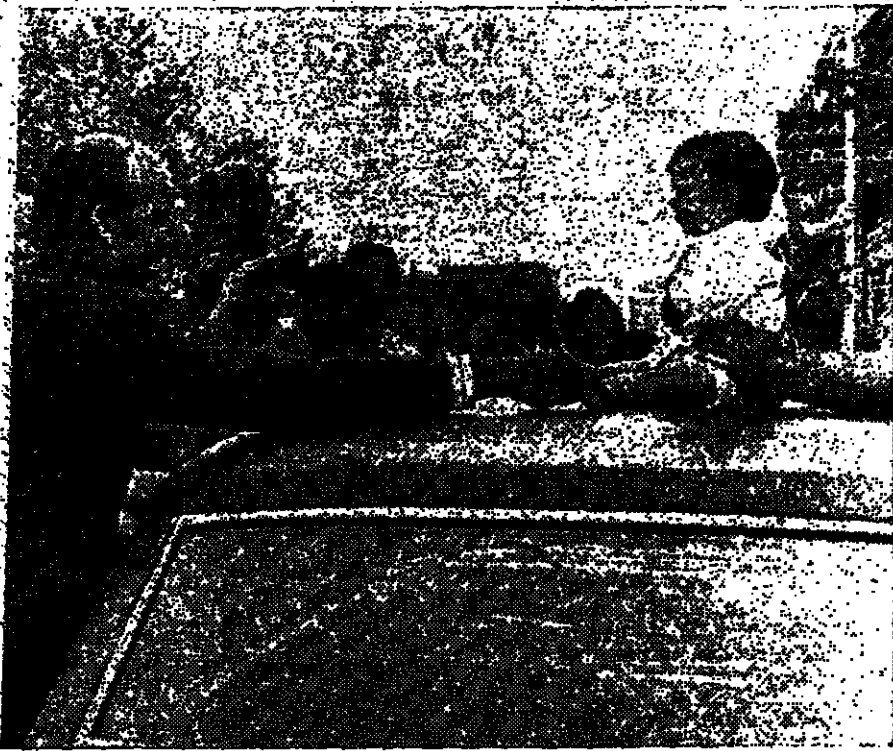
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Kosygin Greets Finn

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland arrived yesterday in the Soviet Black Sea resort of Sukhum from Helsinki and was welcomed by Premier Alexei Kosygin.



Nixon Cox beaming during ceremonies Saturday officially opening offices of the Committee to Re-elect the President in Washington.



Democratic presidential nominee Sen. George McGovern reaching out to a child during his campaign tour of Providence, R.I.

Travel Curbs Set by U.S. on Red Missions

Restrictions Based On Reciprocal Bans

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 13 (AP)—If you had a Russian coming to dinner and he didn't show up, blame the cold war. More specifically, blame the complicated system of travel rights existing between the United States and Communist countries, based upon what is called reciprocity: If you restrict my diplomats in your country I'll restrict yours in mine.

The system keeps Russian and Chinese diplomats out of Disneyland and away from whatever else there is to see and do in more than 500 United States counties. It also keeps Cubans away from the best beaches around New York and sends a lot of United Nations delegates consulting maps every time they step into a car.

One Soviet delegate says he worries continually that the wrong turn on a suburban road may send him into an area he is not supposed to enter without giving 48 hours' written notice.

According to United States officials, the Russians try to make political hay by agreeing to take part in affairs, then refusing to obtain travel permission so that would-be hosts think their own government is at fault.

Joseph P. Glennon, in charge of administering the restrictions for the United States mission, thinks the Russians have been instructed not to ask permission to enter the closed countries because otherwise Moscow would feel obligated to be more lenient with American travelers.

He says Soviet diplomats often accept invitations from American colleges to take part in seminars. "Then, a few days before the seminar the school calls to confirm that he is coming, and he says the U.S. government won't let him," Mr. Glennon remarked.

"That upsets the school's plans, and it has to run around at the last minute looking for a Pol or someone from the less-restricted socialist countries who is willing to appear."

Mary Lenore Blair of the Travel Program for Foreign Diplomats, a private group that organizes educational tours, stopped inviting Russians on trips because they often backed out at the last minute.

Countries whose diplomats are restricted fall into three categories.

Those from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Hungary are free to go anywhere in the continental United States without prior notification.

But are asked to be on their hands and feet to enter about 250 closed countries.

The Soviet Union and China are limited to 25 miles of the center of Manhattan, unless they notify the United States mission 48 hours in advance. In that case they may travel anywhere except to 500 or so closed countries where they need special permission.

The Russians travel freely to the areas that require no United States permission, only advance notice. They do not ask to enter areas that require explicit United States permission.

Without permission delegates or journalists from Cuba, Albania, Mongolia and East Germany—countries with which the United States has no diplomatic relations—are limited to within 25 miles of the center of Manhattan. United States authorities are not inclined to grant permission, and the delegates do not ask.

The Russians spend most long vacations in the Soviet Union but take frequent weekend trips here, driving to such places as the Pennsylvania countryside and Bear Mountain, N.Y.

Russian Embassy Buys a Vacation Villa at Deauville
DEAUVILLE, France, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Soviet Union has paid around \$150,000 for a luxurious villa on the seacoast at Deauville, one of France's most expensive and fashionable summer resorts.

Ambassador Pyotr Abrassimov is reportedly to be the first official to benefit from a rest at the Villa Albatros, a 13-room mansion in a 3,000-square-foot park which will serve as a recreation center for members of the Paris Embassy.

The mansion was sold furnished, directly by the owners to the embassy without going through an agency. Neither side would reveal the price, but the going rate in the town would set it around 800,000 francs.

The interior is in the style of the French Second Empire, with wood-paneled walls picked out in gold leaf, massive chandeliers and enormous fireplaces. As sold, the entrance hall was decorated with hunting trophies. But much of the furniture is in advanced contemporary style.

The first Russians arrived here today in four limousines, apparently to prepare the villa for the ambassador's vacation.



Nixon Warns of Higher Taxes If Spending Ceiling Not Voted

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (NTT)—The Nixon administration, warning of a possible need for higher taxes, has sought to mobilize public opinion behind its request to Congress for a \$250-billion statutory ceiling on federal spending in the fiscal year that began July 1. Outlays now appear to be headed \$4 billion or \$5 billion higher.

In recent days, President Nixon and his two principal advisers on fiscal matters, speaking directly to the voters, have said that if the Democratic-controlled Congress refuses to adopt the ceiling, higher taxes will be the alternative.

"A vote against the spending ceiling is a vote for higher taxes," said Caspar W. Weinberger, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In an economic report, the President said: "If the people insist on spending beyond the \$250-billion ceiling I have urged, such spending will be done. But if the people join me in insisting that federal spending be held down, to avoid reviving inflation now and paying higher taxes soon, the government will act responsibly."

George Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury, said that "pending is spelled T-A-X-E-S and if you overspend, you're going to have to raise them."

U.S. Pilots Draw Up Proposal To Fight Airline Hijackings

DALLAS, Aug. 13 (AP)—A three-point plan to fight airline hijackers has been proposed by airline pilots at a closed-door security seminar of pilots, management and law enforcement officers here.

Capt. Earl Waggoner, who submitted the plan on behalf of the Air Line Pilots Association (ALPA), last week said the proposal calls for:

- Abolishing sanctuary for hijackers through international agreements.
- Removing their profit motive by eliminating ransom money.
- Training flight crews to

manage hijackers in the air. Capt. Waggoner agreed that such moves would not end hijackings, but he suggested such additional deterrents could "weed out the less resolute."

Capt. Waggoner said that while the FBI agents are becoming more professional in dealing with hijackers, flight crews remain amateurs when faced with their first incident.

Better Suited Weapons

Asked if he felt that flight crews should be armed, he replied: "They should have a defensive device for a desperate situation. They are not in the business of capturing hijackers, but they don't like to be completely defenseless. There are many weapons better suited to an aircraft environment than a pistol."

Another major topic of discussions at the security meeting was the transport of hazardous materials in passenger planes. The pilots want all such shipments halted for a thorough reevaluation.

Capt. James Eckols, a member of ALPA's Hazardous Materials Subcommittee, said there have been "at least one other radioactive spill we know of and another almost-spill" since a Delta Air Lines plane carrying passengers was contaminated on a flight from New York to Houston last New Year's eve.

Capt. Eckols said that an estimated 300,000 to 500,000 shipments of radioactive isotopes for commercial and medical use are made each year and "90 percent of them go on passenger planes."

Five-State Area Of West Is Hit By Forest Fires

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 13 (UPI)—A dozen major forest fires and hundreds of smaller ones, have burned thousands of acres in northern California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Nevada.

In Shasta, Calif., 800 firefighters stopped a blaze along 80 percent of its perimeter. Their work prevented a repeat of Friday's calamity, when one fire ate its way into town, destroying 11 buildings and forcing a three-hour evacuation before it turned away into timber and brushland.

The fires were helped by hot, dry weather. Many were started by lightning.

A blaze south of Boise, Idaho, blackened 15,000 acres of grass and sagebrush. Within a 125-mile radius of Boise, converted Air Force bombers dropped 70,000 gallons of chemical extinguisher yesterday.

At a 10,000-acre fire in Oregon near the Idaho state line, the flying tankers were joined by helicopters totting large buckets of water.

Delay Refused To Republicans In Break-In Suit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—A federal judge has rejected a Republican party request to postpone the Democratic party's \$1-million lawsuit against President Nixon's campaign committee until after the November election.

The suit was brought as an "invasion of privacy" action after the June 17 break-in and alleged bugging attempt at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington.

Judge Charles K. Richey's refusal to delay the case Friday means depositions can be taken by counsel for the Democrats.

Five men, later discovered to have links to the Nixon campaign committee, were arrested inside Democratic headquarters at night and the police said they carried electronic surveillance devices.

Swarm of Bees Kills Infant on Baltic Isle

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—A swarm of bees attacked and killed an infant on the Isle of Ruegen, in the Baltic Sea, the official East German news agency ADN reported Friday.

The agency did not mention age or sex of the child. It said the baby was in its cot when the bees attacked. Its sister tried to help but was driven off by the bees. The child died 14 hours after the attack. Doctors counted between 800 and 1,000 bee stings on its body.

Loyalty, Patriotism

Clark Says Nixon 'Uses' 'Take the Low Road'

AUG. 13 (AP)—Democratic presidential nominee Sen. George McGovern today said that Nixon's tactic of road by remote is "one of the biggest bores" of the war.

Sen. McGovern said that he would not "assess Mr. Clark's remarks in Hanoi, where Mr. Clark condemned U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, until he had read the transcript."

Sen. McGovern said that the bombing, not Mr. Clark, is the issue. He said that Mr. Clark is indignant, as he is, about the "brutal and cruel and terrible slaughter that is going on in the name of the United States" in Southeast Asia.

"We're undermining the moral fiber of this country," Sen. McGovern said, saying that he agreed with former marine Gen. David M. Shoup that the bombing is "one of the biggest bores" of the war.

Sen. McGovern said that Mr. Nixon should express his own criticisms of him, of Sargent Shriver, his running mate, and of Mr. Clark instead of using lieutenants such as former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Secretary of State William Rogers and Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird to make the attacks.

"Yes, I'm accusing the President of taking the low road by remote control," Sen. McGovern said in response to a question.

The senator said that Mr. Nixon is in no stronger position to end the war by negotiation now than four years ago and added that he didn't think that he intended to end it but, rather, to continue the bombing indefinitely at President Nguyen Van Thieu's urging.

Sen. McGovern said that the Nixon lieutenants' denunciation of Mr. Clark means that Mr. Nixon has resorted to "his favorite technique of questioning the loyalty and patriotism of Americans."

Call for Debate
"He used it 26 years ago against Jerry Voorhis and Helen Gahagan Douglas," Sen. McGovern said.

The senator renewed his call for Mr. Nixon to debate him and said that he especially wanted to ask him about "the \$10 million to secret campaign money and about the 'Watergate'—and how one of those five, who are accused of breaking into the Democratic party headquarters happened to cash a \$25,000 check intended for Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign."

"I intend to keep talking about it on every stage and to every audience across this country," Sen. McGovern said. "Every day, we have a new development that points to the White House itself. This is one of the most outrageous things in the history of American politics."

Brandt Criticizes McGovern Plan To Trim Forces

BONN, Aug. 13 (AP)—Chancellor Willy Brandt said yesterday that Sen. George McGovern's plan to cut American troop strength in Europe if he is elected president would weaken chances for balanced East-West force reductions.

Mr. Brandt was asked in an interview with Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. what effect the Democratic candidate's proposal would have on Bonn-Washington relations, if he were elected.

"It was understandable," Mr. Brandt replied, that Americans should ask themselves how much longer after World War II they should still make such a contribution to Western Europe's defense.

"On the other hand, if we are asked about our opinion, we have said and we still say that we think it would be unwise to move along toward the road of a unilateral reduction of troops," Mr. Brandt said.

Chilean Tribunal Rules Against U.S. Copper Firms

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 13 (AP)—A special tribunal ruled Friday that it is powerless to override the leftist government's claim that two American copper companies made \$774 million in excess profits from Chilean operations since 1955.

The ruling was interpreted to mean that the government can legally deduct the amount from any compensation for the companies' nationalized assets. The \$774 million is more than the government says the assets are worth.

The special tribunal rejected appeals filed by the Anaconda Co. and the Kennecott Copper Corp. The companies argued that the law in Chile set no ceiling on profits.

Anaconda, Kennecott and the Cerro Corp. are involved in a long and complicated suit claiming compensation for five huge mines that President Salvador Allende's administration nationalized in July, 1971. The full proceedings on the suit could take years.

By government estimates, the book value of the three companies' assets was \$641 million. The constitutional amendment, under which the mines were nationalized, says that the government is to calculate compensation on book value and may deduct excess profits, losses from damaged installations and other items.

Fire in Atlantic City
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Aug. 13 (AP)—A general alarm fire damaged seven shops along a block-long stretch of this city's famous boardwalk yesterday, causing damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The fire also burned 100 yards of the wooden boardwalk.

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Can an Old Failure Be Turned Into A Success?

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT (NYT).—The long list of possible successors to the present automobile engine grew by one last week when the Ford Motor Co. said it was taking a new look at an old motor—the Stirling engine, invented in 1816 by a Scottish minister, the Rev. Robert Stirling.

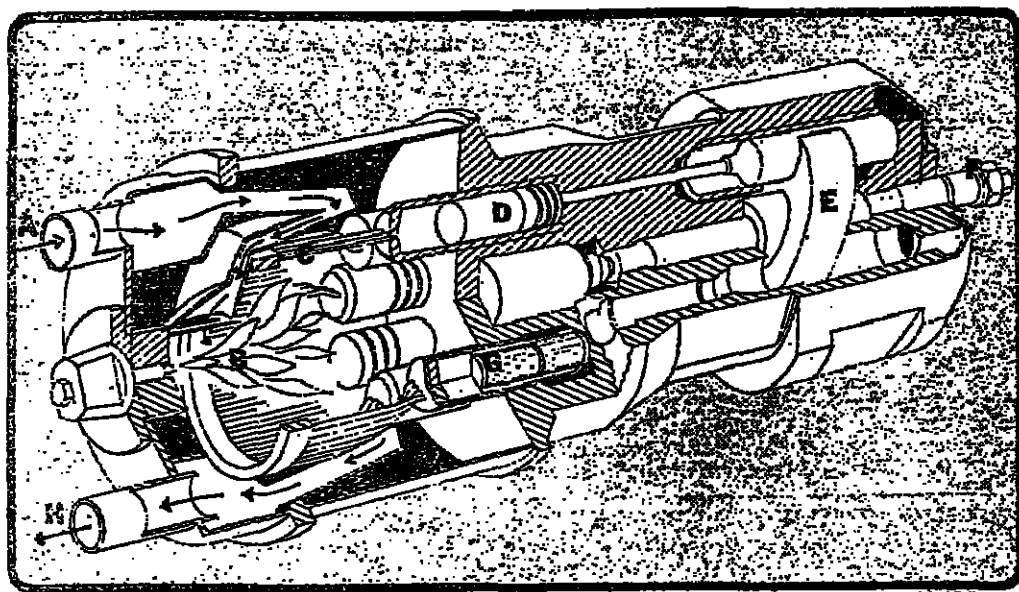
Of course, Detroit's carmakers say, the present internal combustion engine can still be cleaned up more by piping fumes back through the engine, by adding catalysts—even expensive platinum catalysts—and by building little furnaces under the hood to burn off fumes. But the more carmakers tinker with the old motor, the costlier it gets, the poorer it runs, and the more fuel it uses, which, in turn, all spurs the search for alternatives.

The Stirling still is far down the line as an alternative engine. First comes the Wankel, a rotary piston engine already in some German and Japanese cars. The Wankel is not inherently clean, but it is so small that it leaves more room under the hood for fume-killing devices. The General Motors Corp. is spending \$50 million for a Wankel license and millions more in a major development program to ready the rotary for mass production.

Ready to Spend

Behind the Wankel comes the turbine, which may be in production for trucks and buses in a few more years but still is considered too costly and inefficient for automobiles. There is the stratified charge engine, which is under test and has not been very successful thus far. There is steam, which is too complicated. There is electric battery, which is inefficient. And then there is the Stirling. Ford says it is ready to spend "tens of millions" for its Stirling license, but there are

Stirling Engine



How it works: A cutaway drawing of the four-cylinder Philips Stirling motor for which the Ford Motor Co. last week acquired rights. Fuel enters at intake (A), it burns in combustion chamber (B) which heats gas, pushes hydrogen, in tubes (C). The heated gas expands and forces the piston (D) to move. The piston movement turns the swashplate (E), which rotates the drive shaft (F). The gas then moves into a cooling chamber (G) and the process is repeated. Meanwhile, fumes from the original combustion are exhausted (H).

plenty of escape clauses. If the engine does not work as well as it is hoped, the company would not pay much. But the Ford timetable calls for a new version of this old concept to power a Ford experimental car in three years, and, according to Jack Collins, Ford's chief car research engineer, if all goes well it could be ready for production in a decade.

The Stirling would solve the problem of carbon monoxide and unburned gasoline fumes—two of the three major car pollutants. It would operate quietly in an era when noise is a growing complaint, use 30 percent less fuel than today's cars (and fuel economy is becoming more important), and would be able to burn almost any type of fuel, not just gasoline.

The Stirling engine uses a working gas such as hydrogen sealed within the engine. When the gas is heated, pressure increases, and when it is cooled, the pressure drops. The pressure buildup and letdown push pistons back and forth. The

burning of fuel to heat the working gas is fairly complete, reducing the emission problem.

When the pistons push back and forth they push against a swashplate on a shaft. The swashplate drive is a new improvement, Ford says. This swashplate, like a warped disc on a stick, is spun by the touch of the pistons, translating straight line motion of the pistons to rotary motion that eventually makes the wheels go round.

Stirling Bus

N.V. Philips, the giant Dutch electronics company, began working on the Stirling in 1938 and eventually built a Stirling-powered bus. In the late 1950s, General Motors took a serious interest in this old engine and even built an experimental car using the Stirling, but then the company decided it was too heavy and too complicated for vehicle use.

Now Ford, seeking to develop the Stirling engine under license from Philips, says the

swashplate drive changes the working of the Stirling. There is little doubt the engine is a long shot, and the significance of Ford's move probably is that it shows that the carmakers are ready to invest manpower and money, even by the millions, on the longest shot to beat air pollution.

"They all laughed at Wilbur and his brother, too," said an official from Philips' defending the potential of the Scottish minister's engine concept.

Even as Ford and the other automakers pushed development of cleaner engines, there is evidence that smog is being pushed back. Last week the Government Council on Environmental Quality reported that the nation's air quality between 1969 and 1970 had improved. And in Los Angeles, pollution experts such as A. J. Haagen-Smit, who first pinpointed the connection between smog and auto exhausts, say the number of smog days is dropping sharply thanks to improvement in automobile emission controls.

For U.S. Combat Infantrymen At Least, Good-Bye to the War

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, Aug. 13 (NYT).—In Da Nang this morning, there were no flourishes, not even a parade, as the 3d Battalion of the 21st Infantry and other components of what had been Task Force Gimlet said good-bye to the war. Maj. Gen. H.H. Cooksey said a few words, pinned on some ribbons and, then, for all practical purposes, the last American ground troops were gone.

Remains in South Vietnam are about 43,500 men—mainly service personnel in administrative and supply jobs, but also several hundred advisers and the pilots and crews of about 600 helicopters and 200 other combat planes.

As President Nixon has scaled down the American forces in South Vietnam itself, he has assembled an armada of more than 80 warships and 39,000 sailors and pilots offshore and has increased the American military strength in Thailand to about 50,000 men.

Altogether, on three aircraft carriers and more than half a dozen bases in Thailand, there are more than 900 combat planes. Additional B-52s are based on Guam and other support troops are on Okinawa and elsewhere in the Pacific.

Secret Effort

While it is sometimes possible for newsmen to arrange visits to the aircraft carriers, they are prohibited from entering the American bases in Thailand. Thus, a large part of the American military effort in Vietnam is in fact kept secret.

It is widely conceded that American air power saved the South Vietnamese Army from collapse under the pressure of the North Vietnamese offensive in April and May. Men close to President Nguyen Van Thieu say that he is trying to convince the United States that the only way to bring the war to a definite conclusion is to continue the heavy bombing for several months more.

For the moment, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Thieu seem to be in harmony. Air and naval officers say they have been given much wider operational latitude under Nixon than under President Johnson and that they have "more targets than we can hit."

In early 1965, when the United States started bombing North Vietnam and sent the first of its Marines to Da Nang, South Vietnam was coming apart at the seams politically and the military situation could hardly have been bleaker. The Viet Cong said that they controlled three quarters of the country and more than half of the population.

Communist Zones

Today, the Communists control most of Quang Tri Province, including the provincial capital, large parts of northern Binh Dinh Province, the northern half of Binh Long Province and perhaps half of Chuong Thien Province, in the heart of the Mekong Delta. In addition, there are sweeping expanses of the Delta, of the Central Highlands and of the northern provinces where non-Communists dare not venture.

The price in lives to reach this point, according to the Department of Defense, has been 45,943 Americans, 173,695 South Vietnamese, 871,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers and tens of thousands of civilians.

The outlook for the war, as expressed by the highest-ranking

American officers in South Vietnam offers little encouragement. "This conflict could go on for quite a while without being resolved," a senior Army officer said.

He said that, while the North Vietnamese had suffered grave losses of men and equipment, they still seem to have supplies cached on the battlefields and that there were indications that enemy reinforcements still were being fed into the fighting, particularly at Quang Tri. Highest-ranking Americans and South Vietnamese

alike are convinced that either late August or early September will bring another surge in the fighting.

The officers expect a wave of terrorism, including rocket and demolition-team attacks on Saigon and other large cities, and several large-scale ground assaults. They say that they expect the heaviest fighting to come in the two northern provinces, in Quang Tri and the northern coast and in the Mekong Delta, where nearly seven million people produce most of the nation's rice.

The American and names commanders doubt that the war will be as severe as the early in the North offensive. But the serious attempts to down the South Vietnamese and that the war will take whatever form it takes, whatever the major blow, said a privy to the American command. He said that he had heard more political and psychological



Bobby Fischer

Friends Say He's a Nice Guy

'Bobby Lobby' Active in Iceland

By Harald Brannin

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 13 (NYT).—A steady growth of the "Bobby lobby" is noticeable here among the chess tourists who have come to watch the world championship match between the American challenger, Bobby Fischer, and the Soviet world champion, Boris Spassky.

It is not simply a matter of handwagon psychology, or of wanting to be in on the "kill" in the final stage of the match. Fischer, whose victory Friday raised his total to 8, compared with Spassky's 5, could win the title by Aug. 23 by amassing the required 12 1/2 points in five games. The next game is to be played Tuesday, with Fischer playing the white pieces.

The Bobby lobby is being fed by a steady trickle of "friends of Bobby" from all over the United States. They are people who once shook his hand or had some other chance meeting with him, those at whose house he might have stayed when he was a boy, those who might know his father or possibly his mother's dentist.

They all feel they have a

special relationship to the chess genius and are proud of it even though Fischer seems to have no inclination to meet them during the match here.

Intimate Friends

Several rungs above them are the more "intimate" friends, some of whom he might have honored at some point by giving them odds of five minutes against his one in last chess and beating them 10 to 0.

But the "elite" of the Bobby lobby here are those whom he acknowledges as acquaintances or even friends. The basic difference between the self-appointed friends of Fischer and the elite is that the chosen few refuse to talk about him to outsiders who might pass on to the press what they hear.

Mrs. Lina Grunette, of Los Angeles, who plays a strong game of chess herself, is one of those who know most and say least. "Bobby does not want me to" is her standard answer to reporters' questions.

She talked with him for five hours in his hotel room after he had lost the second game by forfeit and was about to leave town and may have helped persuade him to stay and play.

Wanted to Quit

Mrs. Grunette had Fischer stay with her for two months at her house after he had left the tournament in Reykjavik. At that point he wanted to withdraw from chess altogether. But how important her role was in making him resume playing will remain a subject for conjecture.

"You know, I have a son his age," is all she says.

Jack Collins of New York City is another of Fischer's special chess-playing friends. Wheeled in his invalid's chair by his sister, he is there in the playing hall game after game to watch every move of his former rival.

"He was already very good at 11, when I first met him," Mr. Collins says.

He does not dodge interviews, but while using only kind words to discuss Fischer he is very careful to keep all he knows about the grand master's activities and whereabouts between match games to himself.

A 'Nice Guy'

Fischer's friends unanimously describe him as a "nice guy." They say he may be "thingy" or "impulsive," but that he is immensely likable. They find nothing abnormal about him except for his staying up nights and sleeping late into the day.

They enjoy unexpected quips in his behavior, such as surprise birthday presents. They find him a considerate person, who sometimes even shows great tact, and they insist that he is more than just a chess player.

Dr. Benjamin V. Los Angeles says he got Reuben Fine, long star of U.S. before World War II, in psychoanalytic chess events.

Dr. Weininger theory about Fischer chess events. "I know Bobby," he came to visit me and even played. He is an isolate order to be able to be must first be shell. This account wise inexplicably vis-a-vis chess.

New Dim

Playing chess added a new dim game. It has no show business.

The oldtimers' championship chess in smoke-filled clubs lobbies with the new era people come and go and little of the nervous strain testaments in writing intimate and brilliant.

In the Reykjavik silence is a quiet note that an out from the audience's earthquake.

But at times, to the last two of chess has started to fly, and the red Schmidt, has been a his "silence" such.

Soviet Show

It was the Soviet started raising the master by tempo conditions, giving a and privileges. Most friendship chess in Union was played in the Estrada The cow, with tickets a hard to come by. Soviet provinces came the normal chess events.

So chess was business within the Soviet system.

In chess, money never a distinction between good and bad chess player by definition because it is impossible to make a living even for brilliant chess players. To be good, sacrifice career time comes in other hope of adequate compensation. The era of chess seems to have passed. This, he refused, and eyes start to tear. He said that he had heard more political and psychological to the winner.

U.S. States' Trade Offices Prosper in Brussels

By Richard Harwood

Luring Purchasers, Investors

BRUSSELS (NYT).—Those Europeans who still believe in the "détente américain" may care to consider the self-confidence with which individual American states have set up their own trade offices here independent of official U.S. representation.

The states of New York, Illinois and Virginia already have their commercial "embassies" in this capital of the European Economic Community. Michigan and Ohio are soon to open theirs. Georgia, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Texas all have ambitions to do the same.

They're in friendly competition, each having the declared aim of getting more than their fair share of European U.S. trade and vying with each other to attract European capital investment to the state.

With the exception of a New York Department of Commerce bureau in the Far East, such offices abroad are unique to Brussels. Their executives regard it as ideal, geographically, politically and economically, allowing home state industries to travel deeply not only in Common Market countries, but in Scandinavia, the Near East and even the Soviet bloc.

The continuing U.S. balance-of-payments difficulties and search for export substitution has put these offices in the front line of almost frenetic commercial activity. The New York Department of Commerce office, the first overseas bureau to be opened here, now gets an average of 25 inquiries a day. They range from requests to supply blouses and sports shirts to inquiries about control valves, furniture, automatic timers, stationery, aluminum or car accessories. "For all intents and purposes," says Stephen Stanton, 36, the office director, "we can supply anything."

The requests are fed into a computer in New York and matched with a manufacturer or supplier in the state within a week. It's then up to the parties to make contact and it is regarded as disappointing if a sale isn't completed a month after the original inquiry.

There is also the "hot leads" system, as Mr. Stanton calls it, when a European customer makes an emergency request. Mr. Stanton is proud that on one occasion he was able to bring

two urgently needed gas ovens from New York to Brussels in 72 hours.

No business is too small or too unlikely to consider. He once helped a small French bakery in Valencia to get established in New York and it now supplies 80 percent of the city's demands for continental bread. Only one inquiry has defeated him (and the computer): "What types of liquorice candy are sold in Rochester, N.Y.?"

The other major part of these offices' activities is "reverse investment": persuading European exporters to start production in the United States. There are still industrial location services, which will give a European firm every detail in needs, down to the size of water mains, to help decide to open an American subsidiary. The Illinois office persuaded a large Belgian copper refining company to settle in the state two years ago. The subsidiary now has a \$25 million turnover and is planning to double its capacity next year.

Arthur Compton, who spent 25 years in the Foreign Service before he opened the Brussels office, says the state tax on this company is enough to finance his bureau and pay all its salaries. "That's just one factory," he says. "The rest is gray."

But it's difficult to get EEC companies to manufacture in America. They're frightened of the size of the market, nervous about U.S. antitrust laws and believe labor costs will be much higher than at home. "It's hard to persuade the European manager that if he goes over there he'll not be in competition with General Motors," says Mr. Compton.

Each of the offices has a distinctive style and approach. Whereas New York seems to go for bulk, Mr. Compton says his policy is to go for quality and Virginia, which has only 500 registered exporting firms by comparison with New York's 14,000, concentrates on reverse investment. Trading agreements between Virginia companies and European customers, explains Claus Clausen, the state's deputy European director, take a long time to mature.

His slogan is: "One of the nice things about Virginia is that so much of Europe is already there," and he lists the major

companies he has helped to settle—including firms from Austria, France, Germany, Holland, Sweden and Britain.

Opinions about the effect of the Common Market's 1973 enlargement on their business are sharply divided among the offices. Some executives take the view that U.S.-European trade and reverse investment will be less attractive to Europeans as they come to grips with the increased business possibilities that a European community of 10 should provide. Others feel it will give Europe a more commercially assertive outlook which could substantially increase transatlantic trade.

It's hard to make a judgment. In the past few years European integration has caused the United States disappointment, both economically and politically. Although the state bureau's officials will not admit it, intra-Europe friction could provide a further reason d'être for the offices' establishment here: to make sure Europeans do not overlook trade opportunities in America.

Establishing a commercial office in Brussels, a U.S. attaché

predicts, has already become a matter of prestige and he believes that to an extent this will influence other states' decisions to do the same. But it is unlikely that more than 10 states will find it commercially useful to have their own base on the Continent. The state must have a highly diversified economy as a power base. But, as the Virginia representative said, "I just can't understand why North and South Carolina don't come over. They're missing a hell of a lot of opportunities."

It's all a matter of scale. Europe is host to 1,000 subsidiaries of Illinois companies—100 in Belgium alone—and that state's office here is manned by five business executives or former diplomats. New York State's trade representatives can show an annual 20 percent increase in business, pulling down \$45 million last year.

"It's no skin off our nose if some of the states think it's worthwhile to open their own bureaus here," a U.S. government official says. "After all, we want the same thing, and the state offices can give much more detailed attention to customers than a diplomat would ever be able to."

Reflections of an Ex-Pole After a Visit Home

By Zygmunt Nagorski Jr.

NEW YORK (NYT).—After 32 years I went back to the country of my birth. Both of us have changed. My native land is a socialist country. I am no longer a Pole. We met, looking at each other with many misgivings. I feared a shock; the country may have felt a contempt.

After all, we were close relatives meeting after a period of great family upheaval. But when we parted company we realized that our expectations were false. Neither of us was either shocked or dismayed. And we both realized that we no longer belong to the same family. Why, therefore, not be friends?

The most visible change, perhaps, is physical. Poland is no longer a land of poor farmers and selected islands of industrial prosperity. It is a land of well-to-do farmers, and a country which has acquired the natural grays of a developing society.

Upper Silesia pollutes the air to a degree seldom visible in the West. New housing developments are uniform and functional, but more than useful to their inhabitants who often wait for years to get their own apartments.

A New Warsaw

It is a land whose capital has changed from a relatively small and insidiously provincial appearance, to a large metropolis with wide avenues and a space to breathe. It is also a land in

'We no longer belong to the same family. Why... not be friends?'

which the remnants of romanticism—that which survived the war and the postwar periods—manifests itself in the care, tenderness and pride of the people in the restoration of ruined historical monuments. Socialist Poland clings to its royal past.

The other change is harder to define. It is in the people, their spirit, their attitudes, their dreams. Young Poles have acquired a patina of cynicism. Somehow they doubt the validity of their own system to perform, and the ability of our system to survive. Often fully absorbed in the art of daily survival, they attach a somewhat greater value to monetary gains than to their contemporaries in the West.

The need to survive has also produced a hard, pragmatic philosophy. It is self-centered with a low level of expectations. A period of pre-American euphoria, for example, has changed into a cool and detached approach to the United States as a superpower too preoccupied with its own problems to be concerned with a small country like Poland. Traditional anti-Russian sentiments are still around, but in a much more subdued form.

There are few dreams left in Poland. Those that remain center on a bigger apartment, maybe even a car or a trip abroad. Lack of dreams, creative dreams, has left an imprint on the general

human behavior. Street crowds are almost as gray as their surroundings. Their temper tends to be short.

At streetcars, shops and places of entertainment, a competitive, rather than a friendly, spirit prevails. Accidents—individual as well as collective—are attributed to some kind of grim conspiracy rather than to the forces of circumstance. Thus the expansion of the Common Market is viewed by many as the seat of Polish power as a calculated move to hurt the East. It is to no avail to assure them that the decision was primarily a pro-Western, rather than an anti-Eastern, move.

The third change is of a more general nature. Poland, whose historical as well as contemporary links have always been with the West, has moved in the opposite direction. A new generation is emerging which accepts this as a natural way of life. It has observed the new set of opportunities with which the lower social classes have been presented; it has limited needs due to a lack of experience or the power to compare.

A young peasant or worker going through school considers himself privileged and lucky. He also reasons that the socialist system accomplished what capitalism failed to do: It created a true middle class. He is told,

and often believes, that in the West there are either the rich or the poor and no one in between.

A Leveling Off

To shatter his illusions would be to cut the only branch left on which he can proudly rest. But socialism in Poland has accomplished a leveling off; it is true that the overall image is that of a proletarian country, with vulgarized manners, language and culture. The fact remains, however, that in any society the silent majority is composed of industrial and intellectual proletarians. What socialism failed to accomplish was to preserve the values of the displaced intelligentsia. It also failed to preserve Polish freedom of action.

I left Poland admiring its people for their stamina, courage and determination to make the best out of their political reality. But I also left it as one leaves a book which at one time was a family treasure and which shaped one's life, thinking and behavior. This time I read it coldly. And when I finished I put it back on the shelf. I am glad that it is there, but no longer do we belong to each other as we used to. I suddenly realized that I have been asked to live by the book's present text. I would not have been able to survive. Thus my admiration for those who can.

Zygmunt Nagorski Jr. is an official of the Council on Foreign Relations. He wrote this article for The New York Times special features service.

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Bandung to Georgetown

There were more than twice as many states (or governments-more-or-less-in-exile) represented at the conference of non-aligned nations in Guyana than assembled at the Asian-African conference in Indonesia nine years ago. But the public interest in the meeting in Georgetown was not a tenth as great as was that focussed on Bandung.

Part of this general unconcern was due to the absence from Georgetown of such striking personalities as India's Nehru, mainland China's Chou En-lai, Indonesia's Sukarno, who gave the Bandung conference so much color and vigor and seemed to prove that the Third World would become a third force in a polarized world.

More important was the fact that non-alignment has lost a great deal of steam with the relaxation of tensions among the superpowers. The foreign ministers gathered in Guyana could point out that this relaxation was far from complete; they could call for the elimination of bases on Asian, African and Latin American soil. And they did condemn American policy in Southeast Asia—but that is a position that is hardly startling today. It is shared by such diverse groups as the World Council of Churches and the Democratic party.

In one sense, the letdown at Georgetown signals the triumph of Bandung. Washington has reached agreements with Moscow and Peking on substantially the same basis that was enunciated in Bandung—peaceful co-existence. And the ability of the superpowers to dominate the Third World—

even individual portions of it—has been demonstrated to be straitly limited—the experience of the United States in Southeast Asia and of the Soviet Union in Egypt are cases in point.

But there is also the proved inability of the Third World to work together in any meaningful sense. Its states are at odds with one another, and within themselves, and nonalignment breaks down at that point, as when India turns to Russia and Pakistan to China. Egypt's break with the Soviet Union, it might be pointed out, was based quite as much on the fact that the Russians did not give as much assistance as the Egyptians hoped as on any theory of independence.

In Georgetown, some of these stresses within the Third World were quite apparent. The conference could condemn the United States for interference in the domestic affairs of Southeast Asia, yet seat delegations from Cambodia, Laos and South Vietnam whose existence depends on aid from alien sources. And the fact that this caused a number of other delegations to drop out did not seem to bother the majority.

In sum, Georgetown was only a pale shadow of Bandung. But there is both comfort and disappointment in this development, since the fears that inspired Bandung have greatly lessened, even if the high hopes expressed nearly a decade ago, that the under-developed nations would act as a unified positive force in the affairs of the world, have proved largely illusory.

McGovern on Europe

One of Sen. George McGovern's major tasks in the campaign will be to convince Americans that his "Come Home, America" call does not signify a return to isolationism in general or abandonment of Europe in particular. Ironically, Sen. McGovern recently spoke more eloquently and extensively on these points in a remarkable interview with a leading Italian newspaper than he has to date for home consumption.

The Democratic nominee told Ugo Stille of Milan's *Corriere della Sera* that, far from reflecting isolationism, his call for immediate withdrawal from Vietnam was aimed at correcting foreign policy priorities. His goal, Sen. McGovern said, was to enable the United States to concentrate on vital security areas, in the "first rank" of which were Western Europe and the Mediterranean. On the basis of both practical and intellectual experience, he termed himself a "convicted internationalist."

"The American commitment to the defense of Western Europe is simply a fact that is beyond discussion," he said. "The United States would never allow Europe to be overrun by armed aggression; I don't see how anyone can have the least doubt about that." Sen. McGovern added that the United States must continue to furnish the "nuclear shield" for its Atlantic allies and also to maintain "a military presence on the ground in Europe," though he favors gradual reductions in the number of American troops on the Continent, stretched over two to three years and carried out in consultation with the NATO allies.

The promise to consult the NATO allies before any troop reductions represents a vital and reassuring pledge; but it will not be enough to reassure Western Europe, which has evinced deep concern about Sen. McGovern's views. Not only the West Germans, who are the most nervous, but responsible British, Belgian, Dutch, Italian and even French leaders remain fearful that Amer-

ican troop withdrawals could arouse Soviet ambitions, destroy the emerging détente and ultimately endanger West Europe's security.

The Economist of London, in an editorial headed "John Foster McGovern?" argues that the McGovern troop cuts would rule out the strategy of "flexible response" on which the Western Alliance has been working since John Kennedy's administration. It would leave "no alternative but a return to John Foster Dulles's old, brutal and now thoroughly implausible threat of massive retaliation," with nuclear weapons, since forces would be insufficient for an extended conventional defense.

The trouble with Sen. McGovern's position, The Economist contends, is not that he lacks genuine commitment to the protection of Western Europe, but that "he would apparently remove most of his ability to carry out that commitment"—a commitment vital to the security of the United States itself.

No one takes the view that the precise number of American troops now in Europe must be maintained forever. But the incipient détente with the Communist bloc remains fragile. Britain's entry into the Common Market is opening the prospect of a political United States of Europe that one day may be able to move toward a European Defense Community, in place of the separate armies, navies and air forces of ten separate nations. But an effective European capability for self-defense with reduced American back-up is not a realistic expectation for tomorrow—or the next two or three years.

It is plain that further clarification of the McGovern views is needed. For reasons quite distinct from political exposure, it would be useful for the Democratic nominee to make a brief trip to NATO capitals. That would enable him not only to explain his stand more adequately but also to gain firsthand understanding of the problems and views of America's allies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Vietnam Mirage

The removal from field duty in South Vietnam of the last United States ground combat troops is a landmark that unfortunately does not signify meaningful progress toward peace in Indochina. The rejoicing would be vastly greater if there were genuine evidence of progress in the deadlocked negotiations in Paris or if Congress were not throwing up its hands in resignation to an administration apparently still unwilling to recognize that military victory is unattainable for either side in this tragic conflict.

President Nixon's promise of withdrawal has proved a mirage. For while the administration has reduced troop levels until only about 43,000 advisers, logistics personnel, air crewmen and technicians remain in South Vietnam, it has mobilized more than

100,000 airmen, sailors and marines to carry on the fighting from air bases in Thailand and Guam and from Seventh Fleet ships off the Vietnamese coast. Devastating both North and South Vietnam with an unprecedented concentration of aerial firepower, this reconstituted American expeditionary force continues to provide critical support for the Saigon regime of President Thieu.

Despite the inability of that regime to fight its own battles three years after inauguration of Mr. Nixon's "Vietnamization" program, Mr. Thieu reiterated only last week his rejection of any compromise that would create a coalition government including Communists in Saigon. As long as the United States supports these policies, there can be no hope of a settlement in Paris.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 14, 1897

NEW YORK.—In the presence of officers of the United States Army, M. Casimir Zegler, wrapped up in five layers of his bullet-proof cloth, was fired at short range with a Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which has been adopted by the United States Government. The bullet made a dull thud and flattened out like putty. Army circles are much interested in the experiment, and Mr. Zegler is elated at the fact that his cloth withstood the test. This was the third experiment and has attracted special attention on account of the penetrating power of the missile.

Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1922

NEW YORK.—The rail executives and the strike leaders yesterday presented their replies to President Harding's latest peace proposals, but no statement was given out by the White House. It is understood that the executives unqualifiedly accepted the offer to let the Railroad Labor Board decide the crucial question of seniority, but the strike leaders rejected it. In order to satisfy the strike leaders, the executives are said to be ready to leave the decision to an arbitration committee instead of the Labor Board.



Balancing Space and Time

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE.—The Mediterranean balance of power has been altered by Egypt's eviction of Soviet forces, thus producing both positive and negative reflections here. In the positive and long-range sense, Yugoslavia's independent position is strengthened by the removal of potential Russian naval pressure that could coincide with military pressure in a crisis. But in a negative and short-range sense the situation could conceivably become more dangerous.

The reason for unusual Yugoslav interest in the Egyptian affair concerns both space and time. As for space, this country is acutely aware of its importance as a naval factor because of its long Adriatic coastline with several excellent harbors. It cannot but contemplate the possibility that the U.S.S.R., which has a considerable fleet in the Mediterranean, might be more interested in access to Yugoslav port facilities now that its access to Egypt dwindles.

With relation to time, every question pondered here today eventually relates to the national future after the eighty-year-old President, Marshal Tito, dies or retires. Tito has a special status as a unifying symbol among the bickering South Slav races which comprise this federal republic. Nobody is quite sure what leadership or unifying cement may in the future be required to hold Yugoslavia together.

A Recognition

I have heard Yugoslavs describe President Sadat's expulsion of the Russians as "a very important and courageous act that recognizes the importance of Egyptian nationalism." Some say: "Egypt now recognizes what everyone else has seen since 1967—that Moscow never intended to help it win the war with Israel. The Russians think in a classically imperialist way: territory, army, control. They do not really regard things as the United States does (apart from Indochina) in terms of economics and technology."

One hears assumptions that all Soviet naval facilities in Egypt (Alexandria and Mersa Matruh) are going to be closed down and that less important Soviet naval facilities in Syria must ultimately follow suit, especially now that Egypt, which is confederated with Syria, talks openly of merging with anti-Soviet Libya. Should such analysis prove correct, the Soviet Mediterranean position would be embarrassed because Moscow's fleet is less able than the U.S. Sixth Fleet to support itself for long, away from its home bases.

Russian warships have not had access to Albania since a few years after World War II. Efforts to secure anchorage in Algeria have failed and the dream of obtaining a base in Malta was brief. Thus Yugo-

slavia assumes new importance in terms of strategic planning. But this sudden change occurs at an unusually delicate moment, from a Yugoslav viewpoint. Although Tito seems in astonishingly good health, his grip at the helm is obviously of limited duration. During the last two years his efforts to prepare a succession based on collegial rule with a rotating federal presidency and juridical equality among the six separate republics of the federation have run into difficulty.

Quarrels

The old nationality quarrels among the South Slavs, especially between Serbs and Croats and between the Albanian minority and Macedonians—have produced nasty incidents, the last of which occurred only a few

weeks ago when a band of fascist emigré terrorists of Croatian descent actually infiltrated from Austria. They were liquidated after sharp shoot-outs.

There have been quarrels over sharing economic wealth among the republics and also factional bickering between different ideological wings of the Communist political organization which, based on Marxist doctrine regarded as heretical by Moscow, rules this country.

The question one repeatedly hears from politically alert Yugoslavs is whether, with their limited experience as a federated nation, they can face critical situations after Tito's death, with the kind of collegial equality and rotating leadership that has really only worked elsewhere in the very special circumstances of Switzerland.

The habit of speculation without full factual knowledge is certainly not new here. Nevertheless, many people here consider the conjunction of Russia's new Mediterranean position and Yugoslavia's anticipated political problems might enhance the probabilities of danger. At least it is conjectured that the possibility of unforeseen historical accidents could result from foreign political pressures.

The prospect of American naval predominance in the Mediterranean emerges for the first time in years. This is not perforce alarming to Belgrade, which has good U.S. relations. But with his longstanding foreign policy one may expect Yugoslavs to place new emphasis on their old dream of neutralizing Europe's inland sea, encouraging both superpowers to withdraw.

Sen. McGovern's Confidence

By James Reston

PROVIDENCE, R.I.—On the road, the McGovern campaign is informal and good-natured. Despite all his troubles and his talk of the "new politics," McGovern himself seems confident and a little old-fashioned, like an itinerant frontier preacher on the old Chautauque circuit.

Except for the jetplane full of reporters and the egg-benedict-and-champagne breakfasts provided by the airlines, McGovern might be running for the House or Senate in South Dakota. He is still walking the streets and introducing himself to the voters as if he had never heard of him (many of them haven't), and while his staff hands out "prepared remarks" in advance, usually he just talks informally from the stage as if he were visiting with a friend.

The mood in his improvised headquarters on the tour is the same. The system demands that he have Secret Service officers on guard, but his security in the streets is nonexistent, and in the hotels, while his corridor is blocked by the police, he is not isolated but lives and works and eats with his wit and charm in an atmosphere of amiable confusion.

'Too Nice'

This "nice guy" quality is both his strength and his weakness. When he talks about ending the war and the unemployment, he is so obviously sincere that he gets the attention and sympathy of his audiences, and once he gets their sympathy, he reacts quickly with conviction and occasionally with eloquence, but this is also his problem.

For when he finishes and you talk to the people on the edge of the crowd, it is surprising how

many of them say he is almost "too nice," too considerate of the people out of work and on welfare, too sympathetic to the young and too trusting and idealistic about the possibilities of peace and reconciliation in this violent and cynical age.

"I'd like to believe him," one listener said in Manchester, "but the war and the unemployment are not Nixon's fault. Nixon is getting us out of Vietnam, and the problem is not that there are no jobs—look in the papers—but that these welfare bums don't want to work."

McGovern is very conscious of this reaction, which one heard all over New England. He knows that the working people are essential to his campaign and that they resent his suggestions of larger guarantees to the unemployed. Accordingly, he is now shifting his emphasis from guaranteed annual wages (though he observes that President Nixon has accepted the same principle) to "guaranteed jobs," even if the federal government has to provide them.

He knows he's in trouble at the moment with these arguments on welfare, unemployment, "peace in ninety days" and massive cuts in the defense budget, "but wait till the Smith of October," he says, and there will be a big difference in the public reaction.

He does not believe the American people are cynical about the killing in Vietnam, even if our combat role has ended and our casualties have dropped. He believes this is still a compassionate country that will respond to his appeals for peace, for reform, full employment, generous treatment for the unemployed,

reconciliation with the young and insurance for the old and the sick.

He does not see this as a "radical" role, proposing something wild and new, but as something very old and fundamental in the American tradition, something we have lost in the development of world power, big government, big unions, big city politics and big defense budgets.

A Paradox

In short, he is saying that to go forward we have to go back to some of the values and beliefs of an earlier America. He feels himself in touch with the highly moral leaders of the old reform movements of the past, who fought against too much involvement in the world and too many "special interests."

And the paradox of this is that President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew are making this same appeal to what they call "Middle America"—only they are concentrating on the things in American life they want to preserve while McGovern is concentrating on things he wants to change.

McGovern's hope is that he can repeat the astonishing comeback and victory of Harry Truman in the campaign of 1948, and his problem is that the economic condition of the people was much different in Truman's time.

In 1948, over 21 percent of the American people were making less than \$3,000 a year (in terms of 1971 dollars), over 23 percent were making less than \$5,000, whereas only 23 percent were under the \$3,000 poverty level in 1971, and over 15 percent were making more than \$15,000 a year.

In short, Truman was appealing to a majority of the people who were comparatively poor, while McGovern, despite all the laudably comfortable circumstances, is campaigning in a country where the vast majority is living in comparatively comfortable circumstances.

Nevertheless, George McGovern is obviously the most confident man on his team. He is not persuaded either by the economic figures or the mathematics of the polls. He is listening now, he says, but after Labor Day and the World Series, the people will begin to listen to the arguments. And then, he insists, the situation will be entirely different.

Letters

Democratic 'Regulars'

In their column of Aug. 3, Rowland Evans and Robert Novak speak approvingly of Sen. McGovern's staff as "congenitally and ferociously hostile to the regulars" of the Democratic party.

But why shouldn't they be hostile? In the last Presidential election, to use Walt Whitman's word, the regulars could not come up with anyone better than the shopworn Hubert Humphrey and they shocked the entire world with their brutality at the Democratic convention.

Formerly the regulars had an iron hold on any Democratic presidential candidate because they were the only ones who could command the myriads of go-around ringing doorbells and getting out the vote. But Sen. McGovern's young followers have shown that they do not consider themselves too good for that pedestrian job, so the claim of the regulars to be treated with respect on that ground has lost a good deal of its impact.

Sen. Wayne Morse pointed out twenty years ago that the United States is no longer divided politically between the Democratic and

Republican parties. These have become hollow survival—vestigial, like the vermiform appendix. The real political division is between those who want to keep the status quo at any price and those who want the necessary adjustments made to a vastly different world.

But why shouldn't they be advised to not waste more time in a minimum of time, trying to unify what cannot be unified, but will start promulgating with every ounce of his energy those new ideas and fresh approaches which got him the nomination in the first place. That is his only chance.

MARGARET HALSEY.

London.

Sinatra Case

The readers of the International Herald Tribune are probably already aware of the action I have taken against Mr. Frank Sinatra stemming from an incident occurring late July in Monte Carlo in which, after considerable effort, I was able to secure charges of assault.

Now I am waiting for my day in court, not out of a sense of vengeance, but only out of a

sense of justice, whatever decision the court may make.

Unfortunately, I may never be able to see that day. The case has already been postponed and I am in no financial position to face new postponements. I am 23 and a student from California.

I feel deeply, however, that the issue should be settled, whether it be in Mr. Sinatra's favor or in mine. I regret sincerely that, apparently, it will not be. It is a bitter pill.

JOHN RAULL.

Paris.

A Schmitz Bravo

Notwithstanding whatever else is contained in the American party platform (DCL, 7 Aug.), I find the personal platform of its presidential candidate, Rep. John Schmitz, amusing, sharp and eminently sensible. His foreign policy statement, "never go to war unless you plan to win," and, on the domestic front, "those who go to work ought to live better than those who don't," are excellent examples of clear thinking and simple expression which other candidates would be wise to emulate.

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By Carl Gewirtz

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The non-dollar sector continues (Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

nessmen are behaving like businessmen—buying and selling all they can, apparently not crippled by the absence of official agreement.

By Alexander R. Hammer

One of the better performers was Decision Data, which soared 14 points to close at 45. There was no corporate news to account for the upswing.

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Hyatt Corp	64	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	65	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	66	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	67	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	68	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	69	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	70	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	71	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	72	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	73	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	74	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	75	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	76	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	77	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	78	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	79	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	80	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	81	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	82	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	83	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	84	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	85	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	86	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	87	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	88	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	89	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	90	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	91	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	92	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	93	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp	94	215	215	215	+3%
Hyatt Corp					

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(Continued on Page 11, Col 3)

PEANUTS

40 HO HO HO AND A BOTTLE OF RUN!

HERE'S THE FIERCE PIRATE STANDING ON THE DECK OF HIS SHIP...

HIS FAITHFUL PARROT FLIES TOWARD HIM TO PERCH ON HIS SHOULDER.

B. C.

I'D LIKE TO PATENT THE FISHING ROPE.

SORRY, SOMEONE BEAT YOU TO IT!

WHO?

IZAAK KANOLSKI'S OLD LADY.

L. L. ABBNER

NO SENSE ARGUIN' WIFA X-RAY!

MEANWHILE—AT THE HOME OF THE OTHER PATIENT—

SPLENDID NEWS!! YOUR X-RAYS REVEAL YOU HAVE THE CONSTITUTION OF AN OX.

AT LEAST 70 YEARS OF ROARING HEALTH LIE AHEAD OF YOU!!

WOW!!—GET ME MY LITTLE BLACKBOOK—I'M GOING TO CELEBRATE!!

BEETLE BAILEY

RUN FOR YOUR LIVES! THE MESS HALL IS CLOSING!!

I'LL BE THE FIRST MAN TO REACH THE TOP OF THE MEATBALL BY EATING UP THROUGH THE INSIDE!!

HE GAINED FIVE POUNDS IN HIS SLEEP LAST WEEK.

MISS PEACH

SOCIOLOGY TELLS US EVERY TOWN HAS A RICH PART OF TOWN, A POOR PART OF TOWN, AND AN AVERAGE PART OF TOWN.

RIGHT, I LIVE IN THE AVERAGE PART OF TOWN.

ME, TOO, HOW ABOUT YOU, ARTHUR?

DO YOU LIVE IN THE RICH PART OF TOWN, THE POOR PART OF TOWN, OR THE AVERAGE PART OF TOWN?

NONE OF THE ABOVE. I LIVE OVER IN THE STUPID PART OF TOWN.

BUZZ SAWYER

DULLES CONTROL FROM MERCURY 408. THIS IS CAPTAIN BURNS. HAVE LADY AND GENTLEMAN ABOARD WITH HANDGUNS. THEY SAY THEY CAN DETONATE BOMBS IN LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT BY REMOTE CONTROL.

WOW, LISTEN TO THIS!

ANOTHER SKYJACK!

...THEY DEMAND 4 PARACHUTES AND \$250,000.

...I'M ORDERED TO LAND AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM CONTROL TOWER. ONE, I REPEAT, ONE STEWARDNESS IS TO DRIVE JEEP TO RFT STAIRWAY AND LEAVE MONEY AND PARACHUTES.

WIZARD OF ID

...IN THE BEGINNING, GOD CREATED HEAVEN AND EARTH...

...EXCEPT FOR THE MOON, WHICH WAS CREATED BY WALTER CRONKITE.

REX MORGAN M.D.

AS LAURA FACE RETURNS HOME FROM WORK AND PREPARES HERSELF FOR BED, SHE IS STARTLED TO FIND HER HUSBAND SEATED IN THE LIVING ROOM!

I'M SORRY, DARLING! DID I FRIGHTEN YOU? OR WERE YOU EXPECTING SOMEONE ELSE?

I DECIDED TO LEAVE STATE HOSPITAL.

DID THE DOCTORS DISCHARGE YOU?

HARDLY! THEY PROBABLY HAD THE BLOODWORKS PULLING UP FRONT! WERE YOU EXPECTING COMPANY?

POGO

THERE IS ALL THE OLD PICTURE SHOWS YOU IS MARCHING WITH AN ADOLESCENT ALL THRU YOUR LIFE.

A ADOLESCENT FOR ALL AGES, OR A.A.A.

ONCE WE FORMED A GROUP KNOWN AS A.A.A. OR ADOLESCENTS ANYWHERE. THAT'S HOW COME WE GREY BEARDS... IT WAS ACROSS SAFETY RAZORS WAS SPRINGING.

AN' YOU KIDS COULDN'T HINDER YOUR ABO WHO WAS TOO SHAKY IN THE A.M. TO SHAVE ANYWAYS, RIGHT, UNCLE RIPP?

NATCHAREE! IT WAS DEAD INSTANT BROWN, REAL BOSS, TO HAVE A BEARD?

IT MADE ALL OF US LOOK ALIKE WE IDENTIFIED WITH THE UNIDENTIFIABLE.

AN' TRAVELED IN A HERD LIKE M.X. BUGGIES? JUST TO BE SAFE?

RIP KIRBY

ALL RIGHT, LADY! ONE—TWO—

WAIT! I REMEMBER THAT THE COUNTESS AND MR. WIGGERS SAID SOMETHING ABOUT THE AMOURS' YACHT, DREAMBOAT AT THE BOAT BASIN...

THAT'S IT, GUNSEL! TIE THEM UP!

COME ON, DESMOND! WHY SHOULD YOU SLEEP WHEN I CAN'T?

UMPH! RIGHT! NINE BALL, CORNER, POCKET!

PURSUERS ARE ALREADY ON THE TRAIL...

BLONDIE

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU—HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, DEAR MR. GRIMLEY

HEY, HOLD IT!

YOU MADE A MISTAKE—MR. GRIMLEY LIVES ON THE NEXT BLOCK

AND, BY THE WAY, HIS BIRTHDAY WAS LAST WEEK

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A hand from the recent American Contract Bridge League summer tournament demonstrates how vulnerability can directly affect the bidding and indirectly affect the play.

Four spades would have been an easy contract, but both East-West pairs sacrificed in five clubs and pushed their opponents to five spades, a contract that hinges on the declarer's play of the heart suit.

At one table, South opened with one spade and West made a substandard take-out double, based on the favorable vulnerability. This was well enough in the bidding, but it reacted to West's disadvantage in the play. When North redoubled and East bid two clubs, South went straight to four spades. East persevered to five clubs, which would have failed by one trick, and North continued to five spades.

West led the club ace and undered his heart ace at the second trick, but to no avail. With the high cards marked on his left by the take-out double, the declarer had no trouble in deciding to play dummy's king. He scored 650 points.

In the replay, South opened with four spades. This was passed around to East who ventured five clubs, again influenced by the vulnerability. Once again, North continued to five spades, but West stayed silent, giving South no clue to the fact that he held two aces.

So when the play began in the same fashion, with the club ace and a low heart, the declarer not unreasonably played the jack from dummy. From his angle it was likely that East held one ace to justify his five-level bid. The defense thus took two heart tricks to beat the contract.

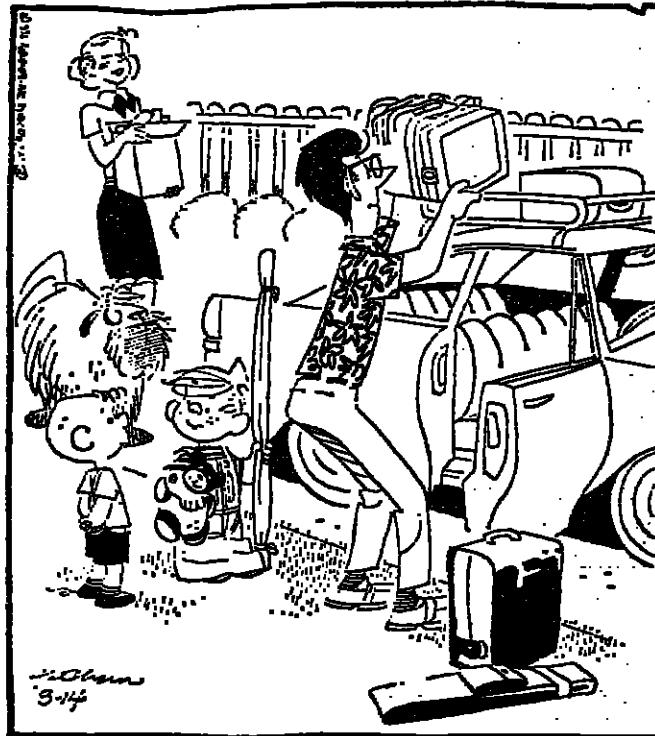
NORTH	EAST
♠ 9632	♠ Q10876
♥ KJ	♥ 53
♦ AK74	♦ KJ10976
♣ 843	♣ QJ106

West led the club ace.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

BLIS	ORDN	SNAP
LIBRI	IMICAH	PULL
NUDIT	STICAMP	IDEA
THRENUDE	REAREST	
SGNAT	LIADINE	PAY
AKAW	BION	TINGAME
COKE	AUDUM	PARA
CAESAR	BERG	ZEND
AND	CELSAR	BARS
LIETHAL	LOS	
PLUVIAR	CLOTHES	
OPEN	RIKED	TRUTH
LOCK	DIARNS	ISAY
ASHIE	SHUT	PSIT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ME N DAD ARE GOIN' CAMPING FOR OUR VACATION... AN' MY MOM IS STAYIN' HOME FOR HERS!"

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

URUGA

LAVIT

SINUGE

ZAMONA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: CRAFT FUDGE STUCCO JOCKEY
Answer: Once out it's gone forever—A SECRET

BOOKS

BLIMEY!

Another Book About London
By Donald Goddard. Illustrated. 216 p.
Quadrangle Books. \$7.95.
Reviewed by Anthony Burgess

THE titles of books about London, as Donald Goddard reminds us, fill three whole volumes of the British Museum Library catalogue. This means, as with Napoleon and Shakespeare, not exhaustion of the subject but inexhaustibility, and we look forward to three more volumes being filled. The trouble is in the titles themselves, which are not inexhaustible, but Mr. Goddard's "Blimey!" (a Cockney euphemistic contraction of "May God blind me") suggests a whole new onomastic line: "Cor Stone the Crows"; "Watch it Darlin'"; "Wotcher Myte"; "Rahnd the Dully"; and so on, with London in the subtitle. Mr. Goddard has a little glory, useful for visiting Americans who expect a fog to be a homo-sexual, but it is not a Cockney glossary. Although he is himself a Londoner, he is not concerned with disclosing the semantically beating spade-heart—that would be genuinely foreign territory. This is a London for New Yorkers. Mr. Goddard himself lived in New York for ten years.

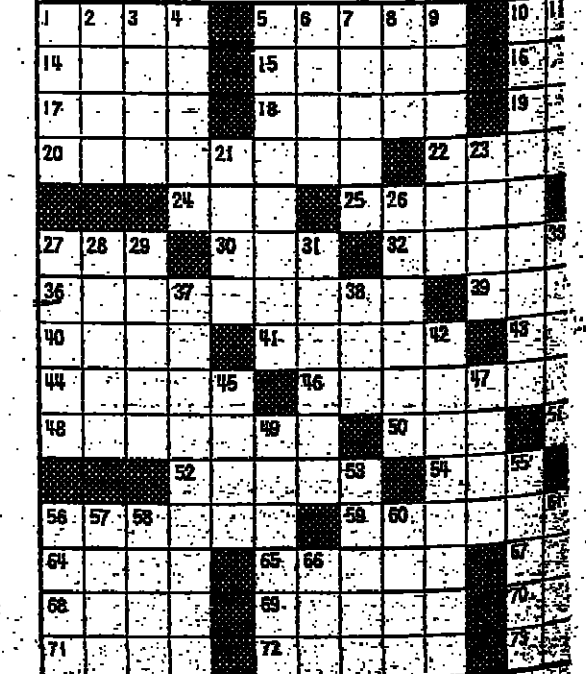
Or let's say that he is one of the new race that sees New York and London as twin cities only a jet sleep's distance apart, as qualified to interpret New York to Londoners as to do what he does very well here. This is a genuinely new book about London. Mr. Goddard is up to date on the planning horrors that will demolish a great capital more effectively than either the Blitz or the 1966 fire—motorways running through Piccadilly and wiping off Graft Street (Shaftesbury Avenue in taxi slang: that street is full of theaters: a theater is a gaff), tasteless skyscrapers blotting out St. Paul's, London turned into another diabolical Los Angeles. He accepts the new outrage without question—13 1/2 p and so on. (The p, though it stands for "new pence," has become a genuine trouble, undecipherable, the shameful liquidity that was once a various solidity of hois and clois and oxfords and toshrooms.)

He gives the lie where it ought to be given—in the field of London food. Whatever New Yorkers may kid themselves into believing, London restaurants are probably now the best in the world. They are bad only when they are, or actually belong to, the American franchise system. Certain myths die hard. The Germans still tend to call England *das Land ohne Musik*, though London has five internationally famed orchestras and, as Mr. Goddard rightly puts it, a plethora of music all the year round. Americans believe that London pubs serve draught beer (I refuse to follow Mr. Goddard's Americanized *drafft*) because they have yet to learn the virtues of refrigeration. Nonsense. A good draught bitter (not bitters, Dick Cavett) is a wine to be served at room temperature, ruined when iced. If you want glacial beer, there's always lager, but with so much native unhopped richness on tap and in bottle, who needs Danish onion-water?

Mr. Goddard rightly says much about pubs. (An American visit-

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Facts
 - 5 Part of a flight
 - 10 Kind of hopper
 - 14 October's gem
 - 15 Sample
 - 16 Goddess of youth
 - 17 Win approval
 - 18 Strange
 - 19 Geological period
 - 20 Surpassed
 - 22 Large hawk
 - 24 Hippie-haired animal
 - 25 Choice part
 - 27 Headache compound: Abbr.
 - 30 Christmas boy
 - 32 Goa powder
 - 36 Contrary Mary et al.
 - 39 Jelly one
 - 40 On the sheltered side
 - 41 Goblet
 - 43 Musician Peter
 - 44 Abounds
 - 46 Dense growths
 - 48 Adopt
 - 50 Period
 - 51 Pronoun
 - 52 Set of beliefs
- DOWN**
- 11 Sid
 - 12 Wd
 - 13 Gal
 - 21 Life
 - 23 Pre
 - 26 Mnt
 - 27 Mnt
 - 28 Los
 - 29 Mnt
 - 31 Pre
 - 33 Mnt
 - 34 Pre
 - 35 Gnt
 - 37 Cer
 - 38 Che
 - 42 Mnt
 - 43 Mnt
 - 47 Mnt
 - 48 Cnt
 - 53 Des
 - 55 Boo
 - 56 Lke
 - 57 Lke
 - 58 Ark
 - 60 Rdr
 - 61 Wha
 - 62 Lps
 - 63 Srt
 - 65 Bbl
 - 66 Dav



Phils, Expos Split Pair

Carlton Wins 14th in Row

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The Montreal Expos salvaged a bit of a doubleheader at Philadelphia with an 8-3 victory in the second game after Steve Carlton led the Phils to the first victory in the first game today, 2-1.

Carlton, who ran his won-lost record to 19-6, hasn't lost since July 30. The left-hander struck out 10 to lead the Phils to their first victory in the first game today, 2-1.

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the winning run with a sacrifice fly to give San Francisco a 4-3 road victory over Boston. In the two-run sixth inning, Gerry Maddox and Fran Healy opened the inning with singles and advanced on Wiloughby's bunt single. Lower Jerry Reuss walked Bobby Bonds to force in the tying run at 3-3 as Maddox scored. Speier greeted reliever George Culver with a sacrifice fly.

Cubs 7, Mets 4
Don Kessinger and Jose Cardenal sparked three scoring innings with successive hits and Ferguson Jenkins won his 16th game as Chicago beat New York, 7-4, at Wrigley Field. Jenkins, bidding for his sixth straight 20-victory season, was knocked out in the seventh inning and Jack Aker pitched the final 2-1/3 innings, striking out three and allowing one hit to protect the victory. Kessinger and Cardenal singled to start the first inning, Billy Williams singled to score Kessinger and Cardenal scored on Ron Santo's sacrifice fly. In the sixth, a single by Kessinger, a double by Cardenal, an intentional walk to Williams and a walk to Santo produced a run.

Reds 9, Braves 4
Pete Rose, Bobby Tolan and Derrel Chaney had two hits each as Cincinnati beat Atlanta, 9-4, at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. Pedro Martinez stopped the Braves without a run over 4 1/3 innings and got credit for his sixth victory of the season against two losses. Hank Aaron hit his 24th homer of the year for Atlanta.

2-Hitter Over 11 Innings

Wood Halts A's to Win 20th; White Sox Take First by .001

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Ed Spiezio hit a two-run homer in the 11th inning as the Chicago White Sox defeated the Oakland Athletics, 3-1, at Oakland yesterday and moved into first place in the American League Western Division by one percentage point.

The A's lost their undisputed possession of first place for the first time since May 30. Spiezio's blast followed a walk to Carlos May by reliever Hollie Fingers and provided Wilbur Wood with his 20th victory of the season, tops in the major leagues. Wood, who has lost 11 games, pitched a two-hitter.

Brant Alyea, who broke up Wood's no-hit bid with a two-out single in the seventh inning, tied the game for the A's with a two-out home run in the ninth.

Scoreless Duel
Wood and Oakland's John (Blue Moon) Odum were in a

scoreless duel for eight innings before Chicago broke through in the top of the ninth.

Dick Allen opened with a triple and came home on May's sacrifice fly to give the White Sox a 1-0 lead.

Charles O. Finley, owner of the A's, said after the game he had rehired manager Dick Williams for another two years at a "substantial increase in salary." Williams is in the second year of a two-year contract.

Braves 5, Reds 2
In the National League, homers by Earl Williams and Ralph Garr backed the three-hit pitching of Ron Reed as Atlanta took its second straight game from Cincinnati, 5-2, at Atlanta.

The Braves jumped on Reds' starter Ross Grimsley for four runs in the third inning on four straight singles and Williams' two-run homer. Garr hit a solo homer in the fifth.

Astros 3, Giants 1
At Houston, Don Wilson scattered six hits and struck out 12 in pitching a 3-1 Houston victory

with one on. It was the 663rd of his career.

Tigers 3, Indians 2
In the American League, Ed Brinkman, hitting clean-up for the first time in Detroit's "drawn-out-of-a-hat line-up," doubled home the tying run and scored the winner on Tony Taylor's sixth

inning single to help the Tigers snap a four-game losing streak in a 3-2 home victory over Cleveland in the first game of a doubleheader. Gaylord Perry was denied his 19th victory for the third time against a Detroit team which had its batting order plucked from a Tiger batting list.

Manager Billy Martin strolled out of his office after yesterday's loss with the names of his eight starters on slips of paper folded inside a hat, and let Al Kaline draw the first game line-up. Power-hitting Norm Cash led off and the light-hitting Brinkman was at clean-up for the first time since he left the minor leagues.

Yankees 5, Brewers 3
Gene Michael's bases loaded triple in the second inning helped New York to a 5-3 home victory over Milwaukee in the first game of a doubleheader as Sparky Lyle registered his 28th

win. The first four Yankees came in second as Bobby Murcer singled to left and Celerino Sanchez singled to right. Johnny Ellis walked to lead the bases and Michael followed with his triple up the right-center field alley. Yankee starter Mel Stottlemyre got the fourth run home with a squeeze bunt that scored Michael.

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2-Hitter Over 11 Innings

Wood Halts A's to Win 20th; White Sox Take First by .001



SIMPLE SIMON SAYS—Caught in almost the same poses at the Westchester Classic golf tournament, Jack Nicklaus (right), marks ball and Doug Sanders picks up debris.

Nicklaus Gets 5th Triumph Of '72 in Golf

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 13 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus posted his fifth tournament victory of the year today when he won the \$250,000 Westchester Classic golf tournament for the second time, by three strokes.

Nicklaus finished with a flourish, knocking in a birdie putt on the 18th hole for a 4-under-par 68 that gave him a 270 total, equalling the tournament record set last year by Arnold Palmer, who didn't make the cut this time.

The 33-year-old Nicklaus finished three shots in front of Jim Colbert of Kansas City, Mo., who looked for a while as if he was going to tear apart the 6,700-yard Westchester Country Club layout. He had a hole-in-one on the sixth and an eagle on the ninth. Colbert came in with a 7-under-par 65, which was to give him the best round along with Homero Blancas, and left him in second place with a 273 total.

The victory nets him \$50,000 and boosts his money-winning total for the year to \$240,213. His previous best is \$244,490, earned last year.

It was only the second time in his career he has won five titles within a year. Nicklaus, who has won the U.S. Open, Masters, Bing Crosby and Doral-Eastern this year, started the day with a two-shot lead over Dwight Dillard, the 27-year-old former fireman from Dallas, and didn't relinquish it, although Dillard narrowed the margin to one shot at one point.

Neville bogged at the 18th to fall back, however, and finished with a 71 that was good for a 275 total and third place. Nicklaus started today with eight straight pars before birdieing the ninth hole. It gave him a 35 going out, and three more birdies on the backside resulted in a 33 coming in.

Trailing Neville at 276 was Blancas, while De Witt Weaver, the first-day leader, and George Archer were at 277. Charlie Siford and Gary Brewer both had 278; Bob Rosburg, Tommy Aaron and Citi Choi Rodriguez, 279 and Doug Sanders, Ken Seely and Aussie Bruce Devlin 280.

Deane Benson, Mac McLendon and Jim Weathers were at 281; Art Wall, Larry Hinson, Larry Ziegler and Mike Hill at 282 and PGA champ Gary Player among a group at 285.

The Scoreboard

ALFRED SKING—At Turbide, Australia, Italian Helmut Schmalz scored his second successive victory in Australia when he won the Wills slalom title here after Austria's Josef Peckl was disqualified. Peckl had been accused of using a foreign rule in the morning and afternoon sessions, his combined time forty-two hundredths of a second faster than Schmalz. After a jury called for a protest, Peckl was disqualified. Peckl was a two-time winner of the slalom.

BOXING—At Nuremberg, West Germany, Paul Moore of Australia defeated Francisco Valdez of Mexico in a 16-round super welterweight bout.

Expos 3, Phillies 2
At Philadelphia, back-to-back home runs by Bob Bailey and Hal Breen with two outs in the eighth inning gave Montreal a 3-2 victory over Philadelphia.

Braves 5, Reds 2
In the National League, homers by Earl Williams and Ralph Garr backed the three-hit pitching of Ron Reed as Atlanta took its second straight game from Cincinnati, 5-2, at Atlanta.

The Braves jumped on Reds' starter Ross Grimsley for four runs in the third inning on four straight singles and Williams' two-run homer. Garr hit a solo homer in the fifth.

Astros 3, Giants 1
At Houston, Don Wilson scattered six hits and struck out 12 in pitching a 3-1 Houston victory

with one on. It was the 663rd of his career.

Tigers 3, Indians 2
In the American League, Ed Brinkman, hitting clean-up for the first time in Detroit's "drawn-out-of-a-hat line-up," doubled home the tying run and scored the winner on Tony Taylor's sixth

inning single to help the Tigers snap a four-game losing streak in a 3-2 home victory over Cleveland in the first game of a doubleheader. Gaylord Perry was denied his 19th victory for the third time against a Detroit team which had its batting order plucked from a Tiger batting list.

Manager Billy Martin strolled out of his office after yesterday's loss with the names of his eight starters on slips of paper folded inside a hat, and let Al Kaline draw the first game line-up. Power-hitting Norm Cash led off and the light-hitting Brinkman was at clean-up for the first time since he left the minor leagues.

Yankees 5, Brewers 3
Gene Michael's bases loaded triple in the second inning helped New York to a 5-3 home victory over Milwaukee in the first game of a doubleheader as Sparky Lyle registered his 28th

win. The first four Yankees came in second as Bobby Murcer singled to left and Celerino Sanchez singled to right. Johnny Ellis walked to lead the bases and Michael followed with his triple up the right-center field alley. Yankee starter Mel Stottlemyre got the fourth run home with a squeeze bunt that scored Michael.

Reds 9, Braves 4
Pete Rose, Bobby Tolan and Derrel Chaney had two hits each as Cincinnati beat Atlanta, 9-4, at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium.

Pedro Martinez stopped the Braves without a run over 4 1/3 innings and got credit for his sixth victory of the season against two losses.

Africa Olympians Arrive, Boycott Chances Remote

MUNICH, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—Prospects of a large-scale boycott of the Olympic Games by African nations in protest against Rhodesia's presence appeared to have diminished today.

A team of 34 athletes from Ethiopia flew in late last night and contingents of 17 from Togo and 14 from the Ivory Coast were expected to arrive here today.

Flag-raising ceremonies for Ethiopia and Uganda were scheduled today. There are also athletes here from Senegal, Sudan and Egypt.

Positive Developments
Asked if he thought the African arrivals indicated the threat of a boycott was diminishing, press chief Hans Klein said the International Olympic Committee viewed the latest developments as "positive," but declined to comment further.

Tanzania and Sierra Leone have said they are boycotting the Games which start on Aug. 26, because a Rhodesian team was allowed to enter under its old name of Southern Rhodesia, and is to compete under the Union Jack and the British national anthem.

The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa accepted the compromise, and the Rhodesians flew in with papers describing them as British subjects.

But the Organisation of African Unity yesterday called on African teams and supporters of Africa to withdraw from the Games if Rhodesia takes part. The organization, based in Addis Ababa, represents 41 African countries.

The Rhodesians have settled in one of the concrete skyscrapers in the Olympic Village and their officials say they are concentrating on training and refuse to talk politics.

Despite the presence of athletes from Uganda here, President Idi Amin said at the team's departure from Kampala that he would call it back if the Rhodesians compete. Zambia also has threatened withdrawal if the Rhodesians participate.

Miss Evert Routs Miss Goolagong for Title

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13 (AP)—Chris Evert of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., overcame a 3-0 deficit in the first set and won 13 of the next 15 games to defeat Australia's Evonne Goolagong, and capture the women's singles title in the \$60,000 U.S. Clay Court tennis championships today.

The 17-year-old Miss Evert, seeded second, started slowly, something that had become Miss Goolagong's trademark. But Miss Evert broke through on the sixth game and ripped off five more before Miss Goolagong held service in the 12th game, sending the set into a tie-breaker.

Miss Evert took the first 4-0 in the tie-breaker, dropped 2, and then won the fifth point and the set, 7-6.

Miss Goolagong, last year's Wimbledon queen and this year's runner-up, seemed shaken. She lost the first two games of the second set, rallied to trail, 2-1, and then was routed in four straight games for the match.

It was the third meeting between the two young stars. The 21-year-old Australian beat Miss Evert in their first encounter, at Wimbledon this year, and Miss Evert prevailed two weeks ago in a tournament at Cleveland. Miss Evert, an amateur, did not accept the \$6,000 first prize and the money will be used for future tournaments. Miss Goolagong collected \$2,600.

In the semifinals yesterday, Miss Evert ousted Margaret Court of Australia, 6-3, 7-6, and Miss Goolagong beat Linda Tuess of Michigan, 6-3, 6-2. Jim Connors of Belleville, Ill., and South Africa's Bob Hewitt gained in yesterday's men's semifinals.

In the quarterfinals, Miss Goolagong eliminated Pat Fouts of South Africa, 6-4, 7-6; Miss Evert routed Australia's Leslie Hunt, 6-1, 6-0; Mrs. Court beat Pam Riegerman of the United States, 6-1, 6-0; and Miss Tuess set back Julie Heldman of Houston, 7-5, 6-3.

Connors, 19, won, 7-6, 6-0, from Japan's Tashiro Sakai in the semifinals and Hewitt overcame his countryman, Fred McMillan, 7-5, 6-0. In the quarterfinals, Connors ousted Australia's Colin Dibley, 7-6, 6-5; McMillan beat Czech Jan Kodlerek, 7-6, 2-6, 6-3; Sakai eliminated Patricia Dominguez of France, 6-4, 6-2; and Hewitt defeated Paul Gertken of the United States, 6-3, 6-3.

Ruffels Faces Cox
CLEVELAND, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—Australia's Ray Ruffels demolished Britain's Roger Taylor, 7-6, 6-4, in 70 minutes yesterday to reach the final of the World Championship of Tennis Cleveland Classic.

Ruffels, 26, who has injections to ease the pain in his bruised right heel, faced three-seeded Mark Cox of Britain in finals of the \$50,000 tournament.

Cox beat fifth-seeded South African Cliff Drysdale, 6-3, 3-6, 7-5.

In the quarterfinals, Ruffels ousted Yugoslavia's Nikki Pilić, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5; Cox beat Egypt's Ismael el-Shafel, 6-3, 7-5; Taylor upset Ken Rosewall of Australia, 7-6, 6-4, 7-6; and Drysdale eliminated Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., 6-3, 6-3.

U.S. Women Set Mile Relay Mark

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 13 (UPI)—The U.S. women's Olympic mile relay team set a world record during a pre-Olympic women's meet. The team of Deborah Edwards, Madeline Manning Jackson, Mable Ferguson and Kathy Hammond ran the mile in 3:39.7—smashing the record of 3:58.7 set last year by a U.S. squad.

The 1,600-meter run was won by the U.S. with Francine Larrin, timed at 4:10.7. Second-place Glenda Reiser set a Canadian record of 4:10.8. The United States leads Canada, 50-46.

WHA Signs Goalie
BOSTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The New England Whalers of the World Hockey Association announced the signing of goalie Al Smith of the rival National Hockey League's Detroit Red Wings. Smith, 27, who signed a multi-year contract with the Whalers, played 43 games for Detroit last year with a 3.24 goals-against average.

